

26

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

PRESENTED TO THE ASSOCIATION,

At their Annual Meeting, December 19, 1861.

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PHILADELPHIA:

JOHN C. CLARK & SON, PRINTERS, 230 DOCK STREET.

1862.



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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPORATORS,

AT THEIR

ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 19, 1861.

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THE Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Contributors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind was held at the Institution, pursuant to the usual call, on Thursday, December 19, 1861, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

On motion of W. R. Lejee, Mr. A. G. Waterman was called to the chair, and Mr. Napoleon B. Kneass appointed Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

Mr. Waterman, on behalf of the retiring Board, presented the Annual Report of the Managers and of the Principal, with certain documents pertaining thereto, which having been read,

It was, on motion,

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report of the Managers, and of the Principal of the Institution, and the accompanying documents presented by Mr. Waterman, be referred to the Board of Managers, to be this day elected, with authority to publish the same, or such parts thereof as they may deem advisable.

On motion of Mr. Peale, seconded by Mr. Kneass, the following Preamble and Resolution were adopted :

Whereas, This Institution possesses the necessary press and type, and has at its command facilities for printing ;

*Resolved*, That the Contributors earnestly recommend to the incoming Board of Managers for their favorable consideration, the propriety of printing additional works for the use of the Blind.

On motion, the Corporators proceeded to the election of a Board of Managers and Officers of the Institution for the ensuing year.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Peale and Butler, Tellers.

The Tellers reported the following named gentlemen as having been duly elected :

# OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PATRON.

HIS EXCELLENCY, ANDREW G. CURTIN,  
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL BRECK.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. G. WATERMAN,  
J. FRANCIS FISHER,  
FRANKLIN PEALE,  
THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M.D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

JOHN C. CRESSON.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ROBERT P. KANE.

TREASURER.

ROBERT PATTERSON.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M.D.

CONSULTING SURGEON.

T. G. MORTON, M.D.

MANAGERS.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D.,	JAMES DUNDAS,
ALFRED L. ELWYN, M.D.,	JOHN WIEGAND,
A. V. PARSONS,	NAPOLEON B. KNEASS,
WM. R. LEJEE,	JAMES S. BIDDLE,
MORRIS PATTERSON,	EDWARD TOWNSEND,
CASPER MORRIS, M.D.	DANIEL L. COLLIER,
PIERCE BUTLER,	JOHN J. LYTLE.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

A. G. WATERMAN,  
Chairman.

NAPOLEON B. KNEASS,  
Secretary.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

### FINANCE.

William R. Lejee,  
James Dundas,

Pierce Butler,  
James S. Biddle.

### INSTRUCTION.

Robley Dunglison, M.D.,  
J. Francis Fisher,

A. L. Elwyn, M.D.,  
John C. Cresson,

Casper Morris, M.D.

### HOUSEHOLD.

A. G. Waterman,  
T. S. Kirkbride, M.D.,

Morris Patterson,  
Napoleon B. Kneass,

John Wiegand.

### ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

Franklin Peale,

A. V. Parsons,

Casper Morris, M.D.

### HOME.

Edward Townsend,  
Franklin Peale,

John C. Cresson,  
Daniel L. Collier,

John J. Lytle.

### FEMALE VISITORS.

Mrs. J. K. Kane,  
Mrs. A. G. Waterman,  
Mrs. Franklin Peale,

Mrs. A. L. Elwyn,  
Mrs. John C. Cresson,  
Mrs. John Butler.

# TEACHERS AND OFFICERS.

## PRINCIPAL.

WILLIAM CHAPIN, A.M.

## PRINCIPAL TEACHERS.

EDWARD P. CAPP,

MARY E. WOODWARD.

## ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

SARAH J. MCINTIRE,

MARY A. MALLETT,

SUSIE M. WELD,

SARAH LYNCH.

## PRINCIPAL TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

CARL SENTZ,

AARON R. TAYLOR.

## ASSISTANTS.

JOHN RIGHTER,

PETER WEAVER,

MARIA GILL.

## PREFECT.

WILLIAM L. HUMPHREYS.

## MASTER OF HANDICRAFT.

EDWIN T. MCINTIRE.

## ASSISTANT.

WILLIAM McMILLEN.

## TEACHER OF BROOM-MAKING.

C. H. SHAW.

## MISTRESS OF HANDICRAFT.

LEAH ANN SHARPLESS.

## MATRON.

MRS. ELIZA WHITE.

## ASSISTANT MATRON.

REBECCA COLLINS.

## SALESMAN.

CHARLES KELLY.

## VISITING PHYSICIANS.

S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D.,

RICHARD J. DUNGLISON, M.D.

## TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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IN presenting to the Legislature and to the public their Twenty-ninth Report, the Managers have again the pleasure of stating that the Institution is in a flourishing condition. It has now been in operation twenty-nine years, during which period its pupils have increased in number from eleven to one hundred and seventy-five. Its career has been one of uniform prosperity.

We have a large and happy family; always contented, because always occupied. Indeed, constant occupation is, with the Blind, a chief element of happiness. Their usual patience, serenity, and resignation, are derived from that source. Many of the adult pupils seek to prolong the stated hours of work, and are only kept from an excess of labor by restrictive rules. Notwithstanding these, the result of the labor for the year past, as set forth by the Principal in his annexed report, is truly surprising.

In that report may be found much information, derived from our long experience, which is worthy of

the consideration of younger Institutions; and with a desire to benefit all who are engaged in the management of Schools for the Blind, we venture to press upon them a careful perusal of that able Report.

We cannot too often repeat our solicitation for testamentary gifts to our department called "THE HOME." We appeal, on its behalf, to the charitable for a favorable recollection when making their wills. A benefaction thus bestowed, will be most advantageously realized from time to time, to the great relief of its inmates.

#### FORM OF A LEGACY.

I hereby give and bequeath unto "THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND," located in Philadelphia, and their successors, for the use of the department called "THE HOME" (if real estate), all that, &c.; (if personal), the sum of, &c.

On behalf of the Managers.

SAMUEL BRECK,

President.



## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

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### TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS:

I have the honor to report the favorable progress and prosperous condition of the Institution during another year. Our number is increasing, and notwithstanding all our efforts to economize room and graduate those who are prepared to go out into the world, we find our buildings scarcely adequate to meet the pressing demands for admission.

The number of blind persons at the present time (Dec. 1st, 1861), including assistants and those connected with "THE HOME" and the workshops, is one hundred and seventy-five.

On the 1st December, 1860, there were,	.	.	165
Discharged, and left during the year,	.	.	11
Died,	.	.	2
Received during the year,	.	.	23
Remaining,	.	.	175

Of this number there are,

From Pennsylvania,	.	.	.	.	.	153
“ New Jersey,	.	.	.	.	.	13
“ Delaware,	.	.	.	.	.	5
“ All other places,	.	.	.	.	.	4
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	175

Twenty-two of these contribute chiefly or in part to their own support, as assistant teachers, or by their industry. Nine are pay pupils in full, or at a reduced charge. Sixteen are in "THE HOME," and six are day pupils.

I take pleasure in commending the ability and faithfulness of the teachers and officers in their responsible duties.

I regret to record the deaths of two worthy young male pupils, William Ousterhout and John Owens, which occurred at their own homes, in vacation.

The following branches have been taught during the year, viz., Reading, Writing, Pin-type Printing, Orthography, including the Dictionary with Definitions, Etymology with Latin Roots, Grammar, Geography with the Globe and Maps, Physical Geography, Arithmetic Mental and Slate, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, General History, Histories of Greece, England, and the United States, Astronomy, Moral Science, Biblical and General Literature, "Useful Knowledge," and Gymnastics or Physical training.

Much time is given to vocal and instrumental music. The orchestra contains 30 performers,\* and the chorus 42 voices. All these branches are taught in eighty-six classes, by 14 teachers and assisting pupils.

The Institution possesses one large church organ, one small organ, and fourteen excellent pianos, one of which is a superior grand action.

\* The orchestra contains the following instruments:

First Violins, . . .	6	French Horns, . . .	2
Second Violins, . . .	6	Trombone, . . .	1
Alto, . . . . .	2	Trumpets, . . . .	2
Violoneello, . . . .	1	Tenor Drum, . . .	1
Contra Basso, . . .	1	Bass Drum, . . . .	1
Flutes, . . . . .	2	Triangle, . . . . .	1
Octave Flute, . . .	1		—
Hautboy, . . . . .	1	Total, . . . . .	30
Clarionets, . . . .	2		

In October last, Mr. A. R. Taylor was appointed teacher of vocal music, and as an additional teacher on the organ and piano. He has thus far given entire satisfaction.

Mr. Pfeiffer has been connected with the Institution for many years as teacher of music, and has fulfilled the duties assigned to him ably and efficiently.\*

Special attention is given to physical training and open air exercise. A recess of ten minutes occurs at the close of every hour. Study and recitation alternate with music and handicraft, all tending to the promotion of health.

The discipline of the Institution is mild and parental but decided. The punishments consist, in general, of reprimand, suspension, separate confinement, and, for all incorrigible cases, dismissal. Corporal punishment is not used. Absolute submission to the rules of the House is always required. With disobedience there is no compromise. The class-standing and deportment of every pupil are carefully registered every month.

The Institution is tolerably well supplied with apparatus adapted to this system of instruction, including dissected and other maps in relief, and the Hemispheres,—a beautiful preparation, five feet in diameter (made by Mr. George Snider),—philosophical apparatus, and useful models, illustrative of objects and animals not otherwise accessible to the Blind; and no pains will be spared to perfect it in every department.

While we have thus liberally procured what is

\* Since the completion of this Report, Mr. Pfeiffer has resigned from ill health, and Mr. Carl Sentz, a well-known and accomplished musician, has been appointed in his place.

available, we have still to feel the deficiency of a system of concise *Text books* in raised print. The Blind are necessarily taught many subjects orally. This method has its advantages. But it is a serious loss of time and efficiency of both teacher and scholar, to be confined to it so much.

Statement of the Number of Pupils in the Institutions of the United States, and Adults connected with the Workshops.

Institutions.	Pupils.	In the Work- shops only.	Name of Principal.
Massachusetts, . . .	81	30	S. G. Howe.
New York, . . .	290	none.	Rob. G. Rankin.
Pennsylvania, . . .	130	45	W. Chapin.
Ohio, . . .	120	none.	A. D. Lord.
Virginia, . . .	44	none.	J. C. M. M��rillat.
Indiana, . . .	72	none.	W. H. Churehman.
Illinois, . . .	50	4	Joshua Rhoads.
Kentucky, . . .	54	none.	B. M. Patton.
Tennessee, . . .	36	none.	J. M. Sturtevant.
Missouri, . . .	29	3	Philetus Fales.
Georgia, . . .	31	none.	W. D. Williams.
Wisconsin, . . .	40	none.	Thos. H. Little.
Louisiana, . . .	14	none.	—
Mississippi, . . .	10	none.	P. Lane.
Iowa, . . .	40	none.	S. Bacon.
Arkansas, . . .	10	none.	O. Patton.
South Carolina, . . .	17	none.	N. P. Walker.
Maryland, . . .	25	none.	Chas. H. Keener.
District of Columbia, . . .	6	none.	E. M. Gallaudet.
Michigan, . . .	35	none.	B. M. Fay.
North Carolina, . . .	18	none.	W. J. Palmer.
California, . . .	8	none.	Mrs. P. B. Clark.
Texas, . . .	12	none.	S. W. Baker.
Total, . . .	1082	82	

In the absence of the returns of the Census of 1860 (not yet completed), which are expected to give a classification of the Blind according to certain ages, the following estimates are given from the Census of 1850, as an approximation to the number of blind persons in the United States in 1860; and also in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, which provide for their pupils in this Institution.

In 1850, the number of white blind persons in the United States was 7,997; of free colored blind, 494; total, 8,491; being one in every 2,354 of the whole free population.

In 1850, there were of white and free colored blind, in Pennsylvania, 829; in New Jersey, 213; in Delaware, 46; total in the three States, 1,088.

The free population of the United States, by the Census of 1860, was 27,477,090.

Assuming the proportion of 1850, the number of white blind persons in 1860 would be about 11,000; and of free colored blind, 673; total, 11,673.

Taking the proportions in the three States named, there would be in Pennsylvania, 1,042; in New Jersey, 250; in Delaware, 52; total in 1860, 1,344.

If we deduct from this number, those now and formerly in this Institution yet surviving, and three-fifths for those under 10 and over 40 years of age, and all who are incapacitated from receiving instruction, the number of eligible blind persons in these three States represented by this Institution, who are receiving no regular instruction, is about 400.

According to this estimate, as these three States named contain nearly one-eighth of all the Blind in

the United States, there would now be about 3,400 of proper ages to receive instruction or a knowledge of handicraft, who are not receiving either. The fault is not with the Institutions, which are open to receive them, but with the Blind themselves, or the neglect of their friends.

It has been perceived in a previous table, that the whole number of blind persons now connected with the Institutions of all the United States is 1164.

The causes of blindness, so far as ascertained by the registry of 476 cases received into the Institution, were as follows:

Ophthalmia, . . .	114	Excessive and improper	
Iritis, . . .	2	medicine, . . .	5
Amaurosis, . . .	67	Caustic, . . .	1
Congenital, . . .	46		
Cataract, . . .	32	ACCIDENTS, viz. :	
Small Pox, . . .	21		
Scarlet Fever, . . .	14	From Scratches,	
Other Fevers, . . .	10	Stones, Glass, &c.,	31
Measles, . . .	12	Insect in the eye, .	1
Scrofula, . . .	8	Percussion cap, .	1
Whooping Cough, .	3	Gunshot, . . .	9
Hydrocephalus, . .	3	Powder blasts, &c.,	27
Neuralgia, . . .	2	Steam explosion, .	2
Tubercular Meningitis,	2	A blow on the head,	2
Excessive Reading, .	1	Kick of a horse, .	1
Rheumatism, . . .	2	Fall from a house-top,	1
Convulsions, . . .	2	Fall into the fire, .	1
Jaundice, . . .	1	Accidents not stated,	11
Polypus, . . .	1		— 90
Over exertion, . . .	1	Causes not given, . .	33
Irritable retina, . .	1		
Eruption, . . .	2	Total, . . .	476

Ages at which blindness occurred in 476 cases above :



Congenital, . . . . .	46	Over 20, . . . . .	75
In the first year, . . . .	101	Ages not given, . . . .	14
From 1 to 5 years old, . .	92		
“ 5 to 10 “ . . . . .	81	Total, . . . . .	476
“ 10 to 20 “ . . . . .	67		

It will appear from the above statement, that a considerable number become blind by accident, and many of these from gunpowder in blasting, or mining. These are adults. The applications from this class have much increased in recent years, owing doubtless to the fact that the benefit of the Institution in giving such persons useful trades, is becoming more widely known.

A man, suddenly deprived of sight, becomes an object of practical sympathy. The change at once from active life to a condition of darkness and hopeless dependence is overwhelming. He has not, like the child born blind, been permitted, in his growth day by day, to adapt himself and all his remaining senses to his situation. His bodily strength and all his faculties are unimpaired. But, without just such aid as these Institutions alone can render, his energies are paralyzed. The community compassionate his sad condition and bestow upon him their charitable gifts, or open the gates of the Poor House for his admission. But these do not meet the deeper necessities of his moral and physical nature. He is an industrious man, and desires occupation as the means of self-support. Without these his existence is most unhappy.

A knowledge of the beneficent character of this Institution in opening a way of relief and hope to those who are thus suddenly stricken down, has caused it to be literally besieged with applications for admission.

They are received as fast as our accommodations, and justice to the younger blind, admit. They are taught useful trades, and sent forth as working mechanics, furnished with an outfit of all necessary machines and tools to start with.

The policy of granting an outfit on the departure of every worthy pupil, and its good results both to the pupil and the Institution, are so well-established in our own experience, that I cannot hesitate to commend it for the consideration of other Institutions. In my conferences with others on the subject, it has been universally approved, and the only difficulty assigned is the want of a special fund applicable to such a purpose.

In this Institution, the Exhibition Fund has resulted from the small charge made at the door, on the weekly visiting or Exhibition days,—a charge which was first made rather as a restriction on the large crowds attending than with a view to revenue. This fund, after bestowing outfits and payments to the amount of eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, in sums usually of from \$50 to \$100 to each needy pupil who receives an honorable discharge, has still a considerable balance in hand applicable to the same benevolent purpose.

It is admitted generally, that young blind persons, between the ages of 10 and 20 years, should receive a preference as applicants for admission. It is the important period for their special instruction in reading and useful knowledge. They are received in different Institutions for terms of from five to eight years. The latter is the period fixed by our own.

Adults are usually received here for one year, or



until a knowledge of some handicraft is obtained. In many of the Institutions, this latter class are not received at all. It is the rule of others to admit them into the workshop only, without board; and, after a certain period, to allow limited wages. This is a benefit to the rapid and skilful workman; but the less fortunate, though equally worthy, must fail of course to earn his support. The promise of employment to him is a delusion. The Institution does not meet his case; and he becomes at once a charitable dependent somewhere. This is but a representative case of many.

Why should not provision be made, as in our own Institution, for the support of such persons for a limited time during apprenticeship?

Some Institutions, where adults are excluded altogether, make little or no account of a work department, scarcely coming up to one half their responsibility to the State, and to the Blind committed to their charge.

One very respectable and large Institution has decided, as the result of its own experience, that a manufacturing department for the adult Blind should be entirely separated from the Institution, as it has proved a failure, threatening, if continued, to involve the educational department in a common ruin with it. The experience of our own Institution does not warrant such a conclusion. On the contrary, the connection, under the wise management of your Board, has given vitality and success to both departments.

Viewing this whole subject (as I think it should be viewed) as affecting all the Blind in the United States, and the principles which should govern their Institutions and the action of the several States in regard to

them, it may be safely affirmed that the policy of an Institution which excludes any considerable number of worthy, eligible Blind persons from instruction in literature or handicraft, comes short of the real intention of its foundation, the unfailing liberality of the Legislature, and the sympathies and just expectations of the community.

Should it not rather be the effort of the Managers and Superintendents of all our Institutions to see whether some more comprehensive line of action could not be adopted?—whether, instead of discarding the work department to its own separate management and probable failure, they should not inspire officers with new zeal, or replace them;—extend the field of operations;—find additional customers;—enlarge the sales;—exchange the wares for necessary goods where cash sales are deficient;—create new branches of work, and improve their quality;—and also appeal to the benevolent to sustain by permanent endowment any shortcomings of the industrial departments of the working Blind?

The history of all the Institutions in this country proves that the Legislatures of the several States have always nobly and generously met every reasonable demand upon them for aid.

My own views of a comprehensive system affecting the future welfare of the Blind have been expressed in previous reports. Further reflection and experience only confirm them. They are briefly referred to here:

1. Considering the Blind to labor under an affliction only partial, and not affecting their general, mental, and physical capacity for instruction in literature and the mechanic arts, and that every State in the Union has

undertaken to provide the means of such instruction, the manner of accomplishing this benevolent purpose is necessarily committed to Boards of Managers, and officers appointed by them, who give their whole energies to it.

2. As the Blind are few in number, compared with the whole population, there can be no insuperable difficulty in providing instruction in trades, and employment, at the Institutions or elsewhere, for all who are really eligible.

3. Every Institution should have attached to it workshops of simple trades, into which adults as well as the young should be admitted. And if the adult has not the means to pay, or the industrial capacity to earn his board outside, he should, like other pupils, be received into the Institution for a limited time, but be boarded and lodged separately.

4. Adults should be received at first for one year, or until they have learned some plain handicraft; and on leaving they should receive an outfit sufficient for machines, tools, and a little stock to commence with.\*

5. Some friendly sympathy should follow the graduate, if he has no home or friends, to aid in procuring him a suitable location (every moderate sized village can employ one broom-maker), and also to furnish him stock at wholesale prices if needed.

\* It may be interesting to refer to a single case of a discharge and outfit—the last from this Institution—by way of illustration:

C. A., totally blind, admitted one year ago into the workshop, and boarded in the Institution, has learned to make brooms, and is an excellent workman. Discharged at his own request to follow his trade in the country. An outfit of sixty dollars was granted, and expended by him as follows: For broom machines, tools, wire, twine, &c., \$43 34; 1 bale of broom corn (at cost), \$12 66; balance in cash \$4; total, \$60.

6. Employment as far as practicable should be given to those whose homes and connections fix them near the Institution, as in the larger cities.

7. As it will always happen that many worthy graduates are homeless, or unable to succeed elsewhere, especially females, and who may, nevertheless, be usefully employed in connection with an Institution, a separate HOME department will, in the most effective way, secure to such persons the benefit of the instruction they have received. But as such a "HOME" would necessarily embrace some who are unable to earn their full support, it should not become a pecuniary charge upon the Educational department, but should look to private benevolence, to provide, by gifts or legacies, a separate endowment, whose income would cover the small difference between the earnings of the inmates and the cost of their support.

8. Nor should we yield to the fear, that hereafter this good work would be embarrassed by the aged and infirm among its members. So far from permitting possible future difficulties to prevent a positive good, it should rather be the higher duty to anticipate and provide, if possible, against all such future contingencies. Bearing in mind the fact stated—so important in all organized efforts for the Blind—that *their number bears a very small and fixed ratio to the whole population*, and that the actual number needing any special provision is but a small proportion of the Blind themselves; all anxiety for the future should cease at once. The whole bearing of the subject may be comprehended in a glance. All action is under the control of the Board, and every

increase of numbers and expense would be governed by the means at its disposal.\*

9. In this light therefore, the future may be confidently met. Let the HOME for the industrious Blind be cherished in its benevolent mission—and let a faithful and earnest hope inspire every heart with confidence, that, when the time shall arrive, a RETREAT FOR THE AGED BLIND, of good character, will also be provided by the gifts and bequests of those whose delight it is in a Christian spirit “to devise liberal things.”

The following statement shows the general result of our Manufacturing Department for the past year.

Brushes manufactured, . . . . .	33,688
Brooms “ . . . . .	26,261
Carpet, yards, . . . . .	720
Door Mats, . . . . .	657
Value, . . . . .	\$12,151

GIRLS' WORK.

Bead-work, Knitting, Sewing, &c., value, . . . . .	\$1,038
Total value, . . . . .	13,189

This Institution has just printed a book of “FIRST LESSONS” of fifty pages in the Roman capitals, which can be furnished at a moderate price.

The DICTIONARY FOR THE BLIND† finished last year

\* I do not here enter into the question, hitherto much discussed, whether it is better to provide for the graduate Blind who cannot succeed elsewhere, in one establishment, or oblige them to board elsewhere. This is a mere matter of detail, and does not affect the real urgency of providing some permanent foundation to aid the labor of the industrious but homeless graduates, and securing a *Retreat* or *real Asylum* to those whose age and infirmity may no longer permit them to work.

† The following extracts from the Preface to the Dictionary, sufficiently show its character.

“Deeply impressed with the importance of a Dictionary of the English Language, to which the Blind might refer with confidence in their difficul-

at our press has been supplied, as ordered, to a good number of the Institutions, but in very small quantities, generally from *one* to *three* copies only to each. While our Institutions complain of the want of books for the Blind, the remarkable fact is here presented, that so valuable a work as a Dictionary of the English Language in the raised type, printed at an expense of several thousand dollars, has not found a demand from the Institutions themselves during the first year for more than thirty copies. The *Encyclopædia* published by the Boston Institution has not, it is believed, met with more encouragement.

Two things are established by these facts and all previous experience,—the Institutions themselves must make more liberal purchases to warrant the printing of books for the Blind, or some provision, legislative or otherwise, is needed to print and furnish books at such a low cost as to warrant a more general use and distribution.\*

ties, and which should be as brief and yet as comprehensive as practicable, the present work was undertaken by the undersigned, under appointment by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

“A Dictionary for the Blind has long been much needed, and it is here attempted to supply the deficiency. The plan of the work has been to make the work comprehensive in words of general use with concise definitions, omitting chiefly those which are technical and cognate words of such obvious meaning that their insertion would be unnecessary. Notwithstanding this rigidly concise rule, the great space required by the raised print has extended the work to three large volumes.

“WILLIAM CHAPIN, A.M.,  
“Principal.

“With the aid and supervision of

“ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D., LL.D.,

“Chairman of the Committee of Instruction.”

\* In London a society exists to print and furnish blind persons of limited means with books at low prices; as low, in some cases, as one-fourth their original cost.



We have been led to expect, before this, some results from the "*Printing House*" for the Blind, to be established at Louisville, Kentucky, but nothing has yet appeared.

It is exceedingly desirable, in my opinion, that an effort should be made to conform the only two kinds of letter used in this country to one system. This could be done by simply combining the Boston modified lower case letter, with the Roman capitals of the Press of this Institution and of Glasgow. By adopting the capitals as they are universally used in print for the seeing, it would not only teach the blind pupil their proper use, but would at the same time familiarize him to both kinds of letter.

One of the mistakes made in many of the Institutions of our country is in locating them in small towns remote from the business centres. This choice is often governed by the insignificant consideration of a donation of a lot of ground for a site, or, perhaps, as a compensation to certain towns, for similar favors bestowed on other sections of the State. The Institution so misplaced is doomed to perpetual difficulty, if not failure in its manufacturing department, so important for a large majority of the Blind.

In conclusion, our humble acknowledgments are due to Almighty God, for the evidences of His care during another year, and the great good the Institution, through His merciful providence, has been permitted to accomplish.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM CHAPIN,

December 1, 1861.

PRINCIPAL.

# APPENDIX.

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## STATEMENTS EXHIBITING THE CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLES MADE IN THE INSTITUTION IN 1861.

BY MALE PUPILS AND WORKMEN.

16,669	Hand Scrubs,	
2,547	Hair Brushes,	
7,945	Horse “	
2,066	Shoe “	
1,380	Dusting “	
867	Wall “	
745	Clamps “	
719	Window and Sweeping Brushes,	
384	Cloth and Hat Brushes,	
183	Stove, Flesh, Crumb, and Bath Brushes.	
<hr/>		
33,505	Brushes, value, . . . . .	\$7,451 14
26,261	Corn Brooms, }	
143	Whisks, }	4,108 01
720	Yards of Carpet, . . . . .	186 13
657	Door Mats, . . . . .	374 75
		<hr/>
Total Amount, . . . . .		\$12,120 03

MADE BY FEMALE PUPILS.

4,568	Articles of Bead work, Tidies, Quilts, Purses, Lamp Mats, Knitting, and Plain Sewing, value,	1,038 29
		<hr/>
Total value, . . . . .		\$13,159 32



## MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

## DR.

To Value of goods on hand Dec. 1, 1860, . . . .	\$3,435 69
“ Value of raw material, same date, . . . .	2,836 76
“ Cost of raw material, finishing, &c., in 1861, . . . .	8,390 85
“ Rent of store, No. 11 S. Eighth Street, . . . .	360 00
“ Salary and commission to salesman, boy’s wages, porterages, &c , . . . .	713 25
“ Overwork and wages to pupils and “HOME” inmates, . . . .	3,321 60
	<hr/>
	\$19,058 15

## CR.

By Amount of sales in 1861, viz. :

At the store, S. Eighth Street, . . . .	\$7,121 31
At the Institution, . . . .	4,880 26
	<hr/>
	\$12,001 57
“ Value of finished goods on hand, Dec. 1, 1861, . . . .	4,822 04
“ Value of raw material on hand, Dec. 1, 1861, . . . .	1,685 66
Articles made by pupils for the house, . . . .	75 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,584 27
Balancee against the manufacturing department, . . . .	473 88
	<hr/>
	\$19,058 15

NOTE.—The salaries of the teachers of handiwork are charged to Instruction Account as usual.

# ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.      *Robert Patterson, Treasurer, in account with the Pennsylvania Institution for the*      CR.  
             *Instruction of the Blind.      December 1, 1860, to December 1, 1861.*

To income from the Birch legacy, . . . . .	\$5,716 91	By cash to the Committee of Instruction, for	
" cash for merchandise sold, . . . . .	9,605 23	manufacturing stock, musical instru-	
" net proceeds of Wednesday exhibitions, . . . . .	859 69	ments, apparatus, books, printing, sa-	
" cash from pupils at private charge, . . . . .	969 00	laries, wages, &c., . . . . .	\$21,341 80
" miscellaneous receipts, . . . . .	272 90	To the Committee on Household, for	
" cash from State of Pennsylvania for pupils, . . . . .	24,750 00	subsistence, fuel, building and repairs,	
" " New Jersey, . . . . .	1,500 00	furniture, salaries, gas, clothing, do-	
" " Delaware, . . . . .	673 00	mestic wages, &c., . . . . .	19,964 06
		Outfits to graduates from Exhibition Fund, . . . . .	773 90
		Miscellaneous expenses, . . . . .	611 90
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$44,346 73		\$42,691 66

The undersigned certify that, on a careful examination of the foregoing account, they find it correctly stated and properly supported by vouchers.

WILLIAM R. LEJEE,	}	<i>Committee on Finance.</i>
JAMES S. BIDDLE,		
MORRIS PATTERSON,	}	<i>Committee of Audit and</i>
FRANKLIN PEALE,		
A. L. ELWYN.		<i>Inspection.</i>

DECEMBER 13, 1861.

# LIST OF PUPILS.

## FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

### MALES.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.
Bailey, Geo. W. (a blind mute),	Philadelphia.
Beardslee, Clark,	Wayne.
Belles, John C.,	Lawrence.
Bennett, Charles,	Susquehanna.
Boon, Forrester,	Philadelphia.
Boyer, Jesse C.,	Perry.
Boyle, Hugh,	Philadelphia.
Cleary, Edward J.,	Luzerne.
Clouston, William,	Philadelphia.
Collins, Simon C.,	Lancaster.
Decker, W. Edward,	Cumberland.
Dunn, William,	Philadelphia.
Eccles, William A.,	Fayette.
Fish, Augustus D.,	Lyeoming.
Ford, Michael,	Philadelphia.
Gildea, John,	Carbon.
Gilleland, David,	Philadelphia.
Griffiths, David,	Schuylkill.
Gunton, John S.,	Luzerne.
Hackford, George,	Philadelphia.
Hawley, Michael,	Luzerne.
Henry, John,	Northumberland.
Hent, Edward H.,	Philadelphia.
Irwin, George W.,	Chester.
Kelly, John A.,	Indiana.
Lynch, Berriah M.,	Mercer.
MacCollin, William H.,	Philadelphia.
Mangin, Lawrence,	Huntingdon.
McCreery, Aquila M.,	Indiana.
MeVey, W. Lewis,	Philadelphia.
Neece, Clark D.,	Erie.

NAMES.  
 Owen, John,  
 Packer, Julian,  
 Pitcher, James H.,  
 Pontefraet, Edward,  
 Sehaal, Gottlieb,  
 Schoolman, August,  
 Shields, Hugh,  
 Smith, Augustus C.,  
 Smith, Joseph,  
 Springer, James,  
 Tobyn, David,  
 Walters, Hanson,  
 Wilkison, Charles,  
 Williams, Michael,  
 Wood, James,  
 Woolverton, Thomas,  
 Young, Oliver,

COUNTIES.  
 Alleghany.  
 Bucks.  
 Philadelphia.  
 Beaver.  
 Philadelphia.  
 York.  
 Jefferson.  
 Philadelphia.  
 York.  
 Fayette.  
 Philadelphia.  
 Fayette.  
 Mifflin.  
 Franklin.  
 Fayette.  
 Philadelphia.  
 “

## F E M A L E S.

Balles, Rosanna,  
 Bennett, Emily,  
 Boyer, Emma,  
 Brauff, Lavinia,  
 Buckman, Elizabeth,  
 Burk, Joanna,  
 Campbell, Hannah,  
 Clark, A. Amelia,  
 Clark, Catharine,  
 Coulton, Jane E.,  
 Gardner, Virginia,  
 Gordon, Laura L.,  
 Graves, Rosabella,  
 Greenwalt, Mary,  
 Gryder, Florence A.,  
 Gutzlaff, Jessie D.,  
 Haslem, Ellen,  
 Helms, Emily,  
 Hogg, Hannah,

Philadelphia.  
 Susquehanna.  
 Berks.  
 Alleghany.  
 Philadelphia.  
 “  
 Franklin.  
 Jefferson.  
 Philadelphia.  
 “  
 “  
 Luzerne.  
 Alleghany.  
 Philadelphia.  
 Lancaster.  
 Philadelphia.  
 “  
 Luzerne.  
 Philadelphia.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.
Hollis, Margaret,	Chester.
Horner, Mary,	Beaver.
Howard, Emma J.,	Philadelphia.
Kessler, Susan,	Perry.
Kibbey, Mary A. L.,	Philadelphia.
Kienzle, Frederica,	"
Lafore, Lisetta,	"
Lyle, Rachel,	"
Madden, Margaret A.,	"
Maloy, Annie,	Bucks.
Martin, Bridget,	"
Martin, Mary Ann,	Philadelphia.
McCabe, Bridget,	Manayunk.
Neill, Mary J.,	Alleghany.
Nichols, Naney V.,	Schuylkill.
Pettit, Elizabeth,	Lycoming.
Pitner, Martha T.,	Northumberland.
Powell, Rosanna,	Luzerne.
Preece, Mary Ann,	Mifflin.
Quinlvin, Mary,	Alleghany.
Quinlvin, Margaret,	"
Reilly, Mary E.,	Bucks.
Roberts, Emeline,	Philadelphia.
Roseberry, Martha E.,	Blair.
Rufner, E. Cecilia,	Philadelphia.
Shale, M. Ellen,	Lycoming.
Shale, Sarah,	"
Smart, Emma,	Philadelphia.
Smith, A. Almira,	Erie.
Smith, E. Eleanor,	York.
Stark, Eliza M.,	Philadelphia.
Starrett, Elizabeth,	"
Tarr, Adelia W.,	"
Taylor, Alice L.,	Mereer.
Walton, Martha W.,	Philadelphia.
White, Emma,	"
Williams, Elizabeth,	Luzerne.
Worthington, Ellen,	Bucks.
Wylen, Margaret,	Philadelphia.

## DAY PUPILS.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.
Colvill, Robert,	Philadelphia.
Farley, Ella,	Washington, D. C.
Kneass, Napoleon B.,	Philadelphia.
Nesmith, Alfred,	"
Penrose, Nathan,	"
Reybold, George U.,	Newcastle, Del.
Reybold, John,	"

## FROM NEW JERSEY.

Cossabone, Sarah,	Atlantic.
Eldred, Lucy,	Camden.
Garton, Nathaniel B. (a blind mute),	Cumberland.
Hall, Euphemia M.,	Mercer.
McDonough, John,	Middlesex.
Robinson, Anna E.,	Morris.
Shurtz, Mary,	Hunterdon.
Smith, Mary E.,	"

## FROM DELAWARE.

Butterworth, Job S.,	Kent.
Hollingsworth, Joseph F.,	New Castle.
Jefferson, Joshua,	Sussex.

## FROM ALL OTHER PLACES.

Lindsay, Charles,	Illinois.
Raynor, Penelope,	Georgia.
Whalen, Patrick,	New York.

## ADULTS IN THE WORK DEPARTMENT.

Baker, Samuel,	Philadelphia.
Brown, Thomas,	"
Crilley, Michael,	"
Dacy, Thomas,	"
Day, Isaac,	Schuylkill.
Derringer, John,	Philadelphia.
Emmons, William,	"
Folwell, James M.,	"
Fox, George P.,	"
Geist, Lewis,	Cambria.
Gilmore, William,	Philadelphia.
Gribben, Thomas,	Luzerne.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.
Hamilton, James,	Perry.
Horen, Edward,	Philadelphia.
Kepner, John,	Juniata.
Learn, Isaiah,	Luzerne.
Marsh, Simon,	Monroe.
McKeever, Edward,	Philadelphia.
McManus, William,	"
Mitchell, Edward,	Bucks.
Moran, William,	Philadelphia.
Morgan, John,	"
Niehols, John,	Delaware.
Riley, Bernard,	Philadelphia.
Stinsman, Wesley,	"
Wall, Matthew,	"

## ASSISTANTS.

McMillan, William,	Pennsylvania.
Righter, John,	"
Weaver, Peter,	"
Gill, Maria,	"
Lynch, Sarah,	"
Hildreth, Hannah,	New Jersey.
Mallett, Mary Ann,	Pennsylvania.

## IN THE HOME.

Besant, Peter,	Pennsylvania.
Carolin, Thomas,	"
Kinney, Michael,	"
McCloskey, James,	"
Cormany, Maria,	"
Cruser, Catharine,	New Jersey.
Cruser, Matilda,	"
Doherty, Eliza,	Pennsylvania.
Gutzlaff, Fanny,	China.
Lawrence, Rachel L.,	New Jersey.
Osborne, Eliza,	Pennsylvania.
Pfahler, Catharine,	"
Wills, Rebecca,	"
Wilson, Elizabeth A.,	Maryland.
Winslow, Mary L.,	Pennsylvania.

## TERMS

## FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Pay pupils are charged two hundred dollars a year, which includes board, instruction, and medical attendance.

Blind children, in indigent circumstances, from the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, are provided for by those States, respectively, for the term of five to eight years.

The most suitable time for admission is between the ages of ten and sixteen years. Persons over twenty-one years of age are admitted to learn some useful handicraft.

Applications may be addressed to Franklin Peale, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Admission and Discharge, or to the Principal.

Vacation continues two months—from 1st July to 1st September. Pupils should commence with the term in September, if possible.

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 TO THE PUBLIC.

The Institution is situated at the corner of Twentieth and Race Streets, and is convenient of access by the Race and Vine, and the Arch Street Passenger Railroads.

The Institution is open to visitors every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, when an opportunity is afforded to examine the Work-rooms. At 3½ o'clock an Exhibition is given—consisting of vocal and instrumental music, and exercises with the school apparatus.

Owing to the impossibility of accommodating the large numbers that attend these exhibitions, when free, a small admission fee is charged at the door. The fund thus collected is appropriated in outfits to graduates, on leaving the Institution.

Fancy articles and brushes are offered for sale, before and after the Exhibition, in the female pupils' Work-rooms.

The Store of the Institution is No. 11 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, for the sale of goods manufactured by the pupils and blind workmen; where Corn Brooms, Hair Brushes, Cloth, Hat, Shoe, and Horse Brushes, Hand-Scrubs, Door-Mats, of coir, manilla, and jute; and Rag Carpet, all made of the best materials, are furnished, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices.

Grocers and other dealers are particularly invited to examine the above articles. Exchanges will be made for groceries at cash prices.





